

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

The followings paragraphs were filed in the specification filed on March 1, 2004. However, upon filing the Response to the Notice to file Missing Parts dated May 26, 2004, page 3 of the specification was inadvertently omitted. Applicants respectfully request the following to be sufficient to overcome this rejection.

[0004] LCD devices generally include an LCD panel having upper and lower substrates supporting opposing electrodes that are spaced apart from each other by liquid crystal material. Active matrix LCDs (AM-LCDs) include thin film transistors (TFTs) and pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix pattern and display high resolution moving images. LCD devices can display desired images by applying voltages, which correspond to externally input image data, to the opposing electrodes. Upon receiving the applied voltages, electric fields are induced within the liquid crystal material. The induced electric field affects an alignment of molecules of the liquid crystal material. Given that liquid crystal molecules exhibit anisotropic optical properties, light transmissivity characteristics of the liquid crystal molecules changes when the alignment of the liquid crystal molecules is affected by an induced electric field. Accordingly, when electric fields are selectively induced within liquid crystal material, angles at which the liquid crystal material refracts incident light is selectively controlled to display an image.

[0005] As mentioned above, LCD devices generally include an LCD panel having an upper substrate and a lower substrate separated by a layer of liquid crystal material. The upper substrate (i.e., a color filter substrate) includes a common electrode and a color filter layer while the lower substrate (i.e., an array substrate) includes pixel electrodes and switching elements such as thin film transistors (TFT's).

[0006] The color filter layer generally includes red (R), green (G) and blue (B) color filters disposed in a predetermined filter pattern by known means such as pigment dispersion methods, inkjet methods, laser (thermal) transferring methods, or film transferring methods. The pigment dispersion method is capable of producing intricate color filter patterns yielding excellent color reproduction characteristics and is therefore widely used in forming color filter layers. Forming color filter layers by the pigment dispersion method, however, may become excessively complicated as it requires many process steps (e.g., color resist deposition, light exposure, resist development, resist curing, etc.).